THE BULGARIAN HORRORS.

Turkish Methods of Stamping Out Rebellion.

INHUMAN BARBARITY.

The Men Intehered and the Women Ruthles ly Outraged.

Regulars, Irregulars and Officers Alike

THE CHARGE OF EXAGGERATION.

A Scathing Rebuke to the British Minister.

THE TURKISH EMPIRE DOOMED.

[From the special correspondent of the Daily News.] PHILLIPPOPOLIS, August 10, 1876.

I had not been here a day when I heard of a personage whom the Turks jeeringly spoke of as the "Queen of the Bulgarians." This Queen, it appeared, was in prison and was, I was given to understand, a very contemptable sort of person, indeed. I learned that she had headed the insurrection, had been crowned Queen, had promenaded the streets of her native village on horseback, bearing a flag like another Jeanne d'Arc, besides committing a variety of other foilles which seemed to form the subject of much ceived a great desire to make the acquaintance of this fallen Queen, and see what sort of person it was who aspired to be the leader of a new Sciavonic Empire. I bad no difficulty in accomplishing this, as he demanded and obtained permission to see her, and kindly allowed me to accompany him. She was confined in the house of an Imam or priest, with another Bulgarian woman from the same village, and these were the only two women we found in prison upon our arrival here. were conducted to the Imam's house by Dr. Viados, a Greek physician, who has been charged with the task

THE "QUEEN OF THE BULGARIANS."

After a long walk through the crooked, narrow, stony partly of wood, partly of rough unbewn stones, and found ourselves before a pair of low, double wooden doors, opening outward into the street. The doctor knocked, and after a prolonged colloquy with a voice inside, the door was opened about half an inch, and we caught sight of a barsh looking, partly veiled female face, that seemed to be regarding us with some suspicion. Apparently, this preliminary survey was satisfactory, for the door was thrown open a little wider, and a slight griish figure stepped forward and stood in the doorway, followed by an elderly matron, tall and stalworth aimost as a man, who stood behind and gazed at us over the girl's head with tearful eyes. I was at first inclined to think it was the tall woman who must be the Queen, should be, and I was surprised to learn that it was not she but the young girl who had been playing at "kings and queens" with such disastrous effect to herself. A slight, graceful form, only too plainly seen through her scanty, miserable clothing, large hazel eyes, an oval face, slightly browned by the aun, straight nose, and a veritable little rosebud of a mouth. She was thin and weak, and seemed scarcely able to stand, and the young girlish face were a dejected, broken-hearted look that was sad to see. A handkerchief was thrown over her head, and she wore a coarse brown linsey-woolsey jacket and a short petticoat of the same material that scarcely reached below her knees, exposing a white delicate foot that rested timidly on the bare stones. She had no shoes and stockings, and this costume she afterrds told me was not her own, but was given her after she had been stripped of her own clothing. She old us her story in a few words, from which it appeared she had taken some part in the insurrection indirectly, but that the report of her having been crowned Queen of the Bulgarians was a pure fiction. The name "Queen of the Bulgarians" had been given her by the Turks in mockery, coupled with the vilest epithets and insuits that a cowardly, brutal soldiery could think of She had been in prison two months, and during all this time had been given nothing to eat but bread and water. It was no wonder she looked weak and iii. As she was evidently too weak to stand talking there long Mr. Schuyler told her he would try to have her set at liberty as soon as possible, and then we took our leave.

there long Mr. Schuyier told her he would try to have her set at liberty as soon as possible, and thon we took our leave.

THE "quenx's" Story.

This visit of Mr. Schuyier's and the interest he showed in her resulted in her being released next day on bail, to be definitely set at liberty a lew days later. I paid her a visit the day after in the khan or caravanary where she with her companion had found a tem porary snelter, and obtained her story in detail. As it is intimately connected with these Buigarian massacres, and will at the same time give an idea of the condition of the Buigarian people, I may as well give it in full, as she gave it to me. Her name is "Raika," and she is the daughter of a priest in the village of Otlak-kui, or Panigurishti, about twenty miles from Tatar-Bazardjik. As the age of twelve she had been aiready remarked for her intelligence and beauty, and a kind of village literary clinb, which exists in the place, decided to send her to school and educate her. For this purpose a subscription was set afoct, and the requisite funds were soon raised. They decided to send her to Eski-Zara, where the American missionaries had established a school for girls, which they afterward turned ever to the Buigarians, by whom it is now conducted. It may not be amiss to remark here that the American and English missionaries have done an immense deal of good in Bulgaria by establishing schools throughout the country, educating teachers and showing the Bulgarians how to organize and establishing aria without its school. Raika remained at this school four years, and acquired seemingly a very fair education, better, perhaps, than many an English girl gets in a better school. She had a particular fondness for needlework, and she acquired so much skill in all sorts of curious and tasteful embroidery that she became famous throughout all the country. When she returned to her native country, after four years study in a bearding school, she was looked upon as a veritable marvel by all the people around her. It was

was now sixteen, and there was a career already marked out for her—that of a teacher; and she entered upon it gladly.

RELGARIAN SCHOOLS.

The schools in Oliuk kui, or Panigurishth, as it is called by the Bulgarians, were at that time in a very flourishing condition. Since hearing Raika's story I have been there, and I took pains to inquire into the matter. There were three schools in the place—one for girls and two for boys—and to iudge by the ruins which I saw, they were fine, large buildings that no village of the same size, even in the civilized part of Europe, need have been ashamed of. There were six teachers in alt—three made and three female—and the number of children that attended the schools was 650, of whom 500 were boys and 180 girls. The teachers were well paid—better, I think, everything considered, than they are in England, France and Germany. The three male teachers and Raika received each £50 a year, a sum which, in this country, where living is cheap, where no great expenditure is required in the way of cress, and in a mountain village far away from railways and telegraphs, was really a very comfortable income. For a young girl like Raika especially, who had her home, it was a great deai of money. She applied half of it, however, to paying back to the literary society the money spent on her education. She soon became the head mattress of the girls' school, and as she was the only one of the teachers who was a native of the village, she was a great favorite of the people. It should be remembered that the schools in Bulgaria are supported by a kind of tax that the Bulgarians voluntarily levy upon themselves, and the flourishing condition of the schools in one little place like this, and the way in which they were supported, will enable us to form an idea of what they are all over the country and of the efforts these poor people are making to rise from the grovelling condition in which they have been held for so long. Raika's poaition as schoolmatress in a place like this far a place like Panigur

to the young men of the place that they did not dare to hope for such a prize as she would have been. Poor girl! not one of the young men who then thought her so far above them would marry her now. Things went on pleasantly enough until the breaking out of the insurrection in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Raiks was eighteen, she had been a teacher for two years, and had nearly paid her debt. Then there were signs of approaching trouble. Fresh upon the news of the war in Herzegovina came the tax gatherer with demands for the year's taxes and those of the previous year, which had been remitted, owing to the inline of the crops. Many were unable to meet these unlooked for demands. Their property was instantly selzed and sold at any price it would bring. The cattle, the agricultural implements of the peasants were selzed and sold without the slightest regard to future consequences. Some were even thrown into prison when nobedy offered to buy the poor elects that were offered for sale. Naturally these acts resulted in a great deal of misery and dissatisfaction.

UNREARABLE TAXATION.

The taxes upon the agricultural population are heavy nough, often amounting, as they do, to twenty and hirty per cent, according to the tax farmer's capacity or extortion, without being suddenly doubled at a moment's notice Hard upon this followed the demand for the taxes of 1576 in advance, which resulted in still more forced sales, extortions, quarrels with the tax collectors, misery and discontent. The young men of the place began to hold secret meeting and to talk of throwing off the yoke of the Turks, and assecting their independence, his their brothers of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro and Servia. I may as well state here that it was in this place that the insurrection, it such a puny onthreak as occurred here may be dignified by that name, broke out. There was, it seems, an Insurrectional Committee at Bucharest, composed of young Eally and not Russians, as stated by the Turks, and believed by Sir Henry Eliiot. It does not appear that ing to a fiery speech by a man named Bankovsky, urging them to revolt. We have not been able to find out who this Bankovsky was, nor what has become of him. It is supposed that he was killed near Sophia, but this is by no means certain. We have only been able to ascertain that his real name was not Bankovsky, and that he was a Bulgarian. I believe that many of the people know who he was and where he was-from, but that they pretend to know little about him in order not to be forced to tell what they do know and compromise his friends. Raika describes him as a tall, handsome man with a blonde musiache, blue eyes, and a very fiery, eloquent maner of speaking. His words so worked upon them that they decided unanimously to rise as soon as Servia should decisre war, which eventuality was looked upon as certain. They immediately commenced taking measures for carrying this resolution into effect, and it appeared that one of the first things they needed was a fing. With a fing everything was possible, and this was why the young school mistress was summened to the council. Her skill with the needle was famed throughout the country far and wide, and they had fixed upon her

council. Her skill with the needle was famed throughher

TO EMBROIDER THE STANDARD OF REMELLION.

Understanding the dangef, she at first refused and
tried to dissende them from their project, but they
were resolved upon their line of action, and missted
upon her embroidering the flag for them. Urged,
partly by threats, partly by persuasion, and perhaps
in the generous hope that the revolt might after all
be successful, she finally consented; and it is sad to
think that her skill in needlework, that most
womanly of accomplishments, should have been
the cause of so learnal a misfortune to her.
In order to not compromise her father and mother,
however, she decided to do the work in the house of
one of the insurgents. A vain precaution. It did not
prevent her father from being slaughtered, with hundreds of others, in the church where he was officiating,
We have seen the flag as it tell into the hands of the
Turks, and is now used in evidence on the trials that
are going on here. The poor rag, bespattered and torn,
was prettily worked, with a native design showing a
huge yellow lion, with his paw on a crescent, with
which he seemed greatly displeased, and the inacription, "Liberty or Death," in Bulgarian.

By the first of May, the day fixed upon for the rising
to take place, the banner was ready. But Servia had
not declared war, and they had received almost cotain information that they were betrayed to the Turkish authorities. They determined to go on, as they
considered it now too late to either abandon the attempt or postpone it. So having taken their arms
they formed in a body and marched to the church,
sent for the priests, one of whom was Ranka's father,
declared their intention of rising and asked them to
bies the undertaking. This the priests did. Although
soveral more hanged afterward, it does not appear
that any priest took a more active part in the insurrection than that of giving his blessing in one or two
instances to the insurgents next cailed for
Raika, and informed her that as she had ma

with leaders that the Turks would have been obliged to abandon the whole country north of the Balkana and withdraw to Adrianople. They would never have been able to fight Servia and Montenegro and at the same time keep up their communications through a hostile country that was up in arms sgainst them. This is, in my mind, the beat

THERE WAS NO ORGANIZED INSCREECTION throughout the country; for 'f there had been it would have succeeded.

All the people of Panigurishti seem to have finally engaged in the revolt, for Raika informed me that even the women had gone out and worked on the fortifications, so great was the enthusiasm, and that they worked at them nine or ten days.

The ten days during which they were throwing up this puny earthwork did not pass without some incidents. In the first place two tax collectors who approached the place were ordered to deliver up their arms, and upon their refusal to do so, were fired upon and killed. These tax collectors were not, properly speaking, officers of the government, but rather agents of the tax farmer, who had excited the hatred of the people by their extortions. Shortly afterward seven more Turks who approached the village were ordered to surrender, and did so at ones. These were two pomaks or Mohammeda Buigarians. They were all lodged in a Buigarian house and well treated, except one of the zaptiels or mounted police of the country, who had committed such acts of crueity and barbarity that they decided he had merited death, and they therefore

one of the zanishe or nouncile police of the country, which had committed the had merited doubt, and they therefore the country with had committed he had merited doubt, and they therefore the country the head of the had merited doubt, and they therefore had been doubted he had merited doubt, and they had been colraged, and we afterward learned they approaching along the road or good of the present therefore command they some on the third of the country of the country of the common and three women in it. The two mere and they had been collaries, and he was somewhat at one of the country of the countr

the one maptieb were killed with arms in their hands. They took altogether during this time some twenty prisoners, and these were well treated and cared for until the Turkish army came on and released them. It-hould be remembered that I am not giving the story of one person alone in making these statements, for since my conversation with the schoolmatress we have been to Fanigurashti, have compared her story with the accounts received from other people, and find it corroborated in every particular. To tell the truth, it scarcely needed corroboration, for the Turks themselves neither here nor at Philippopolis claim more killed than the number above stated.

ration, for the Turks themselves neither here nor at Philippopolis claim more killed than the number above stated.

THE RISING OCCURRED ON THE 2D OF MAT.
On the 12th Hafiz Facha arrived before the palace with a regiment of regular troops, two or three pieces of artillery, and a great number of Bashi-Hazouks. It would seem that the insurgents only had about 250 men armed with muskets or rifles. The rest had only knives or pistole, that before these troubles were worn by everybody. One hundred and fifty of the best armed had gone out on one road toward Tatar-Bazardjik to dispute the way, and 100 on the other road, for it seems they did not have spies out to see by which way the army would come. When Hafiz Pacha arrived, he found only 100 men to oppose him, and these, frightened at the great supertority of the force brought against them, ran away at the first fire. It does not even appear that they fired off their guns, for there was not a single Turk killed or wounded. The inhabitants, panic stricken, had in the menatime attempted to fly, but the town had already been surrounded, and they were either driven back or cut down in the fields. I had forgotten to state that at the approach of the Bashi-Bazouks the inhabitants of eight or nine neighboring villages, fear stricken, had abandoned their homes and taken refuge here, to the number of 5,000 or 6,000, and they now filled the streets, crying and screaming with fright. As all resistance had now ceased, or, raiher, as none had really been offered Hafiz Pacha had nothing to do but march into the town, strost the leaders of the insurrection and restore order. Instead of this, however, he brought up his artillery, and without summoning the place to surrender, commenced a bombardment, retributed the streets. Haliz Pacha was offering himself a cencert. The hourse root of his cannom, the screaming of shells, the ear-spitting explosions, mingled with the feeble wall of women and children, made sweet music to his errs, and he prolonged the entertainment. Ho wished to see

gan

A SCENE OF FILLAGE, VIOLENCE AND MASSACRE
only equalled by that of Batak. Neither age nor sex
was spared. The town was pillaged, then fired; about
one-fourth of the houses were burned; people were cut
down in the streets, on their own doorsieps, slaughtered on their own hearthstones.
Old men and women begging for mercy
and children and infants screaming in
terror, perished slike beneath the swift and certain
sabre. It is thought that 3,000 people were killed in
this place alone, of whom about 400 were inhabitants
of the town, and the rest from the neighboring villages
who had taken rejuge here. But we were not greefed
here with the scenes of horrorthat awaited us at Batak.
Hafiz Pacha, unlike Achmet Agha, had sense enough to

weeping relatives—wite, motiner, ordiners, sisters of the would take a volume to tell all the stories that were related to us. But it was not only old and young men who suffered; women, young girls, children, lufants were ruthlessly slaughtered. These Turks have no pity, no compassion, no bowels. They have not even the generosity, the pity of wild beasts. Even the tiger will not slay the young of its own species. But these Turks, these strong, bearded men, picked infants up out of their cradles with their bayonets, tossed them in the air, caught them again and flung them at the heads of the shricking mothers. They carried little babes about the streats on the points of their bayonets, with their poor little heads and arms dropping around the barrels of their guns, and the blood streaming down over their hands. They cut off the heads of children, and compelled other children to carry the still bleeding heads about in their arms.

I would have the reader remember that I am relating facts that have been coldly and concisely noted down in my presence by Mr. Schulyler; tacts that will appear in his report; facts that were told him by people who went and monned and wrung their hands, and fairly tore their hair at the sare remembrance of the Scenes they were relating.

Hundreds of women came to us recounting what they

went and moaned and wrang their hands, and fairly tore their hair at the care remembrance of the scenes they were relating.

Hundreds of women came to us recounting what they had seen and what they had suffered.

Not A woman in the flack serses to have escaped outrage. They all coniess it openly. In other places where these things occurred the women have shown a hesitation to speak. In some cases they denied they had been outraged, and we afterward learned they coniessed to others that they had been. At Avrataina a delegation of ladies called upon Mr. Schuler to make their complaints, and he was somewhat astonished to find they had very little to say. Upon going away, however, they left him a letter signed by them all, saying that scarcely a woman in the place had escaped outrage. They could not bring themselves to tell him sea voce; but thinking that as he was investigating here in an official capacity he ought to know they had decided to write to him. Here, however, they did not hesitate to speak out. Outrages were committed so publicly, so generally, that they feel it would be useless to try to hide their shame and they avow it openly. These acts were committed not only in the houses, but in the streets, in the yards, in the courts; for the Turks have not even the decency which may accompany vice. They have not even the modesty of vileness; they have not even the shame of nature. Mothers were outraged in the presence of their mothers, of their sisters and brothers. One woman told us, wringing her bands and crying, that herself and her daughter, a girl of fifteen, had been violated in the same room. Another, that she was violated in the presence of her chidren. A girl of eighteen avwed, shaddering, and bowing her face in her hands, that

of all—that they have our approval in everything they do.

Nowhere do we find that Mr. Baring has removed this impression. Nowhere do we hear of his having reproved the Turkish authorities, of having toid them they had done wrong; and everywhere we hear of Mr. Guarichino scolding, bullying and browbeating the Bulgarians in the presence of their tyrants.

If it tell what i have seen and heard it is because I want the people of England to understand what these Turks are, and if we are to go on.

BOLSTRING UP THIS TOTTRING DERFORM; if we are to go on carrying this loadissoms, vice-stricken leper about on our shoulders, let us do it with open eyes and a knowledge of the facts; let us see the hideous things we are carrying.

Mr. Schuyler obtained ample evidence of other crimes too foul to be even named. I believe that Mr. Baring has obtained no information on this point and does not believe in it. I scarcely wonder at this. There are crimes that repel investigation, that avoid the light; that, like those vile creeping loathsome things found under carrien or in the lowest depths of sewers, cling to the dark holes and conners and escape inspection. Mr. Schuyler has explored these dark depths to the bottom with the coolcoes of a surgeon, probing a foul and featering uleer. But I do not think he will be able to state the facts in his report. They are without the pale of the English language, and for my part I shall not again refer to them.

And the "Queen of the Bulgarians," the young school mistress, what became of her? Alas' her fate was only that of bundreds of others. I could not ask her to relate all the story of her mislortunes, it was too plainly written in the pale, dejected, though still gentle and sympathetics face. But we saw a woman in Otiuk-kui who was present when she fell into the hands of three or four bashi-bazouks. 'Yes, this educated, intelligent, sensitive young girl was seized and outraged, in the presence of half a dozen of her comrades and neighbors, by three or iour bashes had been the had not su

we saw this same Mudir of Otluk-kui when we were

not restored, not only are the cattle not restored, not only are the houses not rebuilt, but Mr. Schuyler has found that this same plausible, earnest, conscientious Governor, at the very moment that he was making these promises to him and Mr. Baring, was issuing the strict orders that the people of Batak, as well as of the other burned villages, be forced to pay their regular taxes as though nothing had happened. And this is one of the good men—one who is so friendly to the Bulgarians that the Turks demand his recall. Here is an example of Turkish ideas of reform. Until the last year the whole male Christian population, from infants one day old up to the age of 100, had to pay the military exemption tax. Last year, however, a great reform was ushered in with a loud flourish of trumpets. In future only those capable of military service were to pay the exemption tax, and there were great rejoicings among the people. But when the tax came to be levied, what was the astonishment of everybody to find that each village was ordered to pay exactly the same sum as before. The tax was only redistributed. The round sum before paid by the whole population of the village now ialls on the shoulders of those only capable of military duty. But the whole amount must be made up. This is the Turkish idea of reform and the Turkish way of

THROWING BUST IN THE EXES OF EUROPE.

And these are the people from whom we expect reforms. There will be no reforms. The thousands of helpiess women and children, of babes and sucklings slaughtered in cold blood, whose bones and flesh are fattening the soil of Bulgaria, cry out against the hollow mockery, and give it the ile.

And you say, O statesmen of Europe, that the sfatur you it will not last. You must find another solution ior the Eastern question, or snother solution will find you. It will not last, you must find another solution ior the Eastern question, or snother solution will find you. It will not last, or civilization is a delusion, justice a mockery and Christianity a farce and a f

A DASTARDLY DEED.

A DISCHARGED WORKMAN ATTEMPTS TO POISON HIS FORMER COMBADES. Officer Fredricks, of the Twentieth precinct, yester-

day morning brought before Judge Duffy, at the Washington Piaco Police Court, August Ronnenberg, whom he charged with a deliberate attempt to poison seventeen workmen attached to the slaughter house of Spring & Heines, foot of West Fortieth street, where he had been employed as a dresser. On Saturday last Ronnenberg was discharged by the foreman, Frank Denew, and went away, threatening to "get square." On Tuesday evening James McDermott, one the butchers, saw Ronnenberg standing at the ice water barrel used by the workmen. He had in his hand a tin measure, which he repeatedly dipped in the water. Some time afterward the foreman went to the barrel to get a drink. McDermott cautioned him against using the water, saying that he thought Ronnenberg had poisoned it. Dunew, however, did not heed the warning and drank the water. On going bome he was seized with severe griping pains and excessive vomiting. Yesterday morning a bottle filled with water from the tank was taken to Dr. Brown, and on being examined it was found to contain a large quantity of muriatic acid. Officer Frederick them arrested flomenberg. The prisoner, a stoid looking German, steadily refused to answer any questions regarding the matter. In the absence of Mr. Denew, who was too unwell to appear in court, Judge Dufty remanded the prisoner until this morning, when a medical examination will be made in order to determine exactly the character and quantity of the poison with which the ite water was impregnated. afterward the foreman went to the barrol to get a

WERE NOT TRAIN WRECKERS.

The mon arrested for stealing a handcar from its fastenings at the Winfield depot of the Flusbing and North Shore Railread on Saturday evening, and who, after taking a ride to Newtown, left the car standing on the Long Island track, where it was seen and removed

CREEDMOOR.

THE AMERICAN AND THREE FOREIGN RIFLE TEAMS AT PRACTICE-THE IRISHMEN HEAD THE LIST.

Irish, Scottish and Australian national rifle teams met yesterday at Creedmoor for practice. The members of the various teams got on the ground shortly after nine o'clock, and lost but little time in distributing themselves along the line of firing points at the 800 yards butts. The weather was delightful, calm and clear, with a gentle wind from the southwest blowing up the ranges at an angle of about thirty-eight degrees to the line of fire. All the conditions were very avorable for the practice, and it was expected that fine scores would result from the earnest efforts which all of the teams seemed disposed to put forth. The would, it was thought, regain their lost place at the head of the practising teams; and as the day was so good, it was hoped that they would equal a score of at least 1,550 points. They did not, however, do anything like this, and to add to their poor luck. Weber made at 800 yards two bull's eyes on the wrong target, and Yale recorded another mistake of the same kind at the same distance, by which he lost one bull's eye. The Australian team scemed to be in their element, so far as the weather was concerned, and did splendid work. The Scottish team shot.carefully, but not so successfully as the day before. The Irishmen, under the watchful eye of Major Leech, shot with remarkable precision; and, as the scores will show, beat their last year's record at Wimbledon by

twenty-five points. After lunch in the middle of the day the teams re opened fire at the 900 yards distance, and when they had finished shooting there it was found that the scores stood as follows:-The Irish, 1,007; the Austra" lians, 1,021; the Americans, 992, and the Scotchmen, 989 points respectively. On the last distance the Scotch might have retrieved their want of success at the first two ranges, but that a rapidly declining sun throw a decreasing light very obliquely scross the field, which involved the necessity of rapidly lowering the elevations on the tangent scales, a contingency of whose local significance the Scotchmen seemed to be unaware. The practice was finished at half-past five o'clock. A number of ladies were present, who seemed to watch the proceedings with much interest.

ECORES OF THE IRISH TEAM.

and children and inhuis recreaming in terror, perched alies because the result is even and control of the place alone, of whom about 400 were inhabitants with the access of horrest that asked oas intact. The place alone, of whom about 400 were inhabitants with the access of horrest that asked oas intact. The place alone, of whom about 400 were inhabitants with the access of horrest that asked oas intact. The place alone, of whom about 400 were inhabitants with the access of horrest that asked oas intact. The place alone of whom a port of the place alone of which the access of horrest that asked oas intact. The place alone of the pla

THE SCORES OF THE AMERICAN TEAM.

detaining you longer I pledge the health of the Scottish team.

In reply Colonel McDonald said:

GENERAL DAKIN AND GENTLENER: I thank you not only tor myself, but in behalf of the Scottish rifle team, for your kind expressions of opinion, and have no doubt they are heartfelt. After the battle which we all desire to win, I have no doubt we shall have to congratulate you, or receive congratulations at your hands. If it be possible for us to maintain the honor of old Scotis, well; but whether we meet with success or adversity, we desire to maintain our-

selves as true Scotchmen. Our chief desire in visit—
America is to continue that fellowship which should ways exist between two great nasions, and which in already existed so long between the mighty people. Should we gain the first place and the trophy which the American people have so generously offered with the American people have so generously offered with a shall welcome your representatives to our shores with a shall welcome to reclaim it as we have been welcomed to yours.

yours.

Major Leech received from General Patterson,
Philadelphia, an invitation for himself and the Iriteam to dine with the Hibernia Society on Saturda
ext; but the Major, notwithstanding the addition
inducement effered in the pleasurs of meeting with ti
members of the Dublin University Rowing Club's bocrew, decided to decline. According to previous arrangement the American

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

Mr. P. Lorillard will sell at Tattersall's, Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, on Saturday next, several his famous thoroughbred stock, consisting of nine lots

No. I. Daisey Dorby, chestuat mare, foaled 1858, bred by Hon. Bailie Peyton, of Tennessee, by O'Mears, out of Noty Price by Cost Johnson, second dam Sally Jones, by imp. Levisthan, third dam Charlotte Hamilton by Sir Charles, fourth dam Lady of the Lake by imp. Sir Harry, fifth dam by imp. Diomed, sixth dam by imp. Sir George, seventh dam by imp. Fearpanghi, eighth dam by imp. Jolly Rover, ninth dam imp. Mary Gray by Roundhead, &c. This is one of the richest bred brood mares in America.

Gray by Roundhead, &c. This is one of the richest bred brood mares in America.

THREE-YRAR-OLDS.

No. 2. Baronet, bay colt, 3 years old (full brother to Mr. M. H. Saniord's mate, now in Engiand), by Australian, dam Mattle Gross, by Lexington.

No. 3. Lord Carlisle, bay gelding, 3 years old, by Lexington, dam Maggie Hunter, by Australian.

Two-YraR-OLDS.

No. 4. Rancocas, chestnut gelding, 2 years old, by imp. Eclipse, dam imp. Blue Stocking, by Thormanby, out of Bas Bieu (Blue Gown's dam).

No. 5. Bonny Field, bay gelding, 2 years old, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Jessamme, by Brown Dick.

No. 6. Grieans, chestnut gelding, 2 years old, by Planet, dam Alabama (Maige's dam), by Brown Dick.

No. 7. Totilla, bay gelding, 2 years old, by Planet, dam Ultima (Attia's dam), by Lexington.

TEARLINGS.

No. 8. Faikland, chestnut gelding, yearling, by Australian, dam Fanny Washington, by Revenue.

No. 9. Tempest, chestnut gelding, yearling, by Glen elg, dam Estelle, by Australian, out of Fannie G.

A CHINESE FESTIVAL.

DUCKS AND WATERMELONS OFFERED ON THE TABLETS OF DECEASED ANCESTORS-FILIAL PIETY IN BANTER STREET._MARRIED DAUGH TERS' DUTY TO PARENTS.

The Chinese residents of New York, who within a few years have considerably increased in numbers, are now engaged in the observance of the peculiar custom; of their native country, which take place yearly when the days and nights become perceptibly cooler. The Mongolians in our midst, unlike the coolies in Cali-fornia and Australia, do not all sport the lengthy plaited quene from the back of their heads, nor follow the Middle Kingdom fashious in respect to wearing apparel but with regard to religious usages they, as far as cir cumstances permit, strictly conform to the prescribed ceremonies of Buddhism. The poorest tenement in the Sixth ward inhabited by Chinese has its ancestra tablet, and when the established seasons arrive all finite to do bonor to the memory of dead relatives. The early days of september are one of these seasons. This filial piety, as it is called, is the keystone to al the teachings of Confucius. Yesterday a reporter of the HERALD visited several celestial dwellings and learned that the present was considered an excellent time for parties to make inquiries of soothsayers as to whether they may or may not be engaged in marriage. business enterprises, or as to the proper hour tor iunerals to start for graveyards, when occasion calls, in specified individual cases for such journeys.

The festival now in course of observance has princi-pal reference to the happiness and comfort of the dead. The professed object is to furnish food, clothing and other necessaries for defunct ancestors. To obtain this result the tablets above, ment oned are brought forward, with burning meense and lighted candies in front. It is tudispensable that there should be among the edibles three certain articles—one duck, one watermelon and a dish of vernicelli. The duck before being offered is broited. Besides these, different varieties of meat, fish, fruit and spirits are on hand. Att are placed before the tablets, where they remain while the customary worship of the dead is performed by kneeling and bowing. Some Chinamen have Caucasian wives, but the latter pay no attention to these observances. They look upon them as amusing, and at their husbands seem to be uninfluenced by any religious or, even serious impressions while they coatinut the women attend to their business as if nothing unusual was in progress. ing and other necessaries for defunct ancestors. To

one alone, but of a long line of ancestors, the Chinese take care that the clothing, &c., turnished and which must be burned to be realized by the spirit, small be as inexpensive as possible. They therefore comminations of these necessaries in paper, the paper merely being covered with ith or git foil. The lood for the spirits is managed more simply still; the feast is spread bot and steaming, and this steam, with the fumes arising, forms the repast of the spirits. The substantial lood is consumed by the survivors. It is not denied by the parties concerned that this sensible course is to be pursued by the New York Mongolians, who have, according to their means, parchased and prepared during the past lew days supplies of meat, poultry, fruit and confectionery for the comfort of their deceased ancestors.

There is a curious custom, in which a married daughter has an important part connected with this festival in case one or both of her parents are dead and if she has borne a son. She is expected to present a trunk made in the shape of a wardrobe (material gauze or paper) some five or six feet high and three or four leet wide, with shelves in it. It is furnished with minimize household utensils, as bedsteads, chairs, lanterns, plates and paper images of servants. These are to be burned on the premises. She is also required to make a present of food, which must include a duck. In this manner the married daughter is required to make a present of food, which must include a duck. In this manner the married daughter is required to make a present of food, which must include a duck. In this manner the married daughter is required to make a present of food, which must include a duck in this manner the married daughter is required to make a present of food, which must include a duck in the same and them to those who are yet sive, and if profered would be regarded as a very undustifulact and as an aminating her wish that they were already in their graves.

A QUESTION OF RIGHT.

Two young men were arrested on Tuesday by Officer Evans, of Mr. Henry Bergh's staff, on a charge of driving a horse with a sore back under a heavy load of hay. The men said that the horse belonged to Barney E Gray, of Long Island. They meant the young man of that name. In the afternoon Mr. Gray, Sr., called to get the horses and was looked up by Officer Evans, who refused to believe the old man's statement the his son and not be owned the animal. Judge Otterhis son and not be owned the animal. Judge Otter-bourg, at the Fitty-seventh Street Court, discharged the old gentieman, who spoke of suing the society represented by Officer Evans for false imprisonment. Sobsequently the son appeared in court and surrea-dered himself, but was discharged on his parole in consequence of his statement that although he owned the horse it was by order of the old man that the ani-mal was used to bring the load of hay to this city for sale.

THE GREENE STREET AFFRAY.

On Sunday, the 27th ult., Nicole Court, of No. 94 Greene street, was shot and fataliy wounded by Armand Baus, of No. 93 Greene street. He was taken to main sain, or No. 30 Group street. He was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, where he died yester-day. Baus had been arrested and held to await the re-suit of the injuries. Dr. Goldschimiest yesterday made a post mortem on the body of Court and iound that the ball had entered over the left clavicle, passing to the right and striking against the first dorsal vertebra and loughing in front of the fourth dorsal vertebra, forming an abscess which suppursted, causing death.

THE RESULT OF A FIGHT.

Early yesterday morning George Shaw, of No. 480 Eighth avenue, and Joseph Dixou, of No. 382 Bleecker street, became engaged in a fight with two unknown persons at Thirty-first street and Eighth avenue. The result was a severe beating, and a few cuts on the neck and arms received by Shaw and Dixon. The assailants escaped.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Mrs. Frazer, of No. 38 Neabit street, Newarkf died yesterday under mysterious circumstances. About a week ago she visited the wife of Mr. Goodwin, rector week ago she visited the wife of Mr. Goodwin, rector of the Episcopal House of Prayer, and told Mrs. Goodwin that she had been most brutally beaten by her husband, and that she was at the time in a most delicate condition. Assistance was given her and a complaint was lodged against her husband. Then, evidently, she was dying. It is now alleged by neighbors that the story about the beating is untrue, and that the only lajury suffered by Mrs. Frazer was infloted by her own hands. Mr. Frazer, who is spoken of all an industrious, well-disposed man, is not now in Newark.